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§ 49. List of Mosses from the Southern part of Kerguelen Island, Lat. $49^{\circ} 21'$ S., Long. $70^{\circ} 15'$ E., collected by J. H. KIDDER, M. D., passed Asst. Surgeon U. S. Navy, in connection with the U. S. Transit of Venus Expedition, September 13th, 1874, to January 10th, 1875. Determined by THOMAS P. JAMES.

1. *Andreæa marginata*, *Hook fil. and Wilson*.—On high rocks, 1,500 feet alt.

2. *Grimmia frondosa*, sp. nov.—Laxe cæspitosa valde fastigiata ramosa fusco-viridis gracilis; folia caulina erecto-patentia, concava curvata anguste lanceolata canaliculata, in pilum hyalinum sublævem terminata, costa sub pilo evanida; inferne depilia rigida acuminata; margine erecta, cellulis basi oblongis laxioribus flavidis et usque medium folii quadratis superne remotis subrotundis versus apicem obscuris.

Growing with *Andreæa marginata*, found only in a barren condition.

3. *Grimmia Kidderi*, sp. nov.—Compacte globosa pulvinata, pusilla fastigiata ramosissima atrato-viridis rigida; folia caulina densissima, erecta patentia anguste lanceolata, inferiora canaliculata acuminata strictiuscula, superiora elongata curvula, in pilum brevem hyalinum sublævem producta; nervo ad basin lato infra apicem evanido, margine erecta, cellulis basi angustis elongatis flavidis pellucidis superne sensim quadratis minutis subopacis.

Growing on gravelly soil, in small globular masses easily detached and blown about by the wind, very local; found only in one locality. Also in a barren state.

4. *Racomitrium lanuginosum*, *Brid.*—Common on high rocks.

5. *Ceratodon purpureus*, *Brid.*—In a variety of forms, common.

6. *Orthotrichum crassifolium*, *Hook. fil. and Wils.*, Var. β . *acutum*, Müller.—This specimen is monoicous, the male gemmæ are found terminal on separate many branched plants, also at the base of the female plants.

7. *Webera cruda*, *Schreb.*—In variety, under shade of rocks.

8. *Webera albicans*, *Whlb.*—In springy places.

9. *Webera nutans*, *Schrb.*, Var. β . *cæspitosa*.—In wet situations.

10. *Webera nutans*, *Schreb.*, Var. γ . *bicolor*.—In shady places near the sea.

11. *Bryum Warneum*, *Bland.*—Growing with *Bryum bimum*.

12. *Bryum Gayanum*, *Mont.*—Rare.

13. *Bryum bimum*, *Schrad.*—In boggy places.

14. *Bryum torquescens*, *Br. and Schp.*—In the rear of Transit-house.

15. *Bryum pallescens*, *Schw.*—In moist situations.

16. *Bryum argenteum*, *Linn.*—In exposed places.

17. *Bartramia patens*, *Brid.*

18. *Bartramia flavicans*, *Mitt.*—Rear of Transit-house.

19. *Bartramia appressa*, *Hook fil. and Wils.*

20. *Catharina (Atrichum) compressa*, *C. Müll.*—On wet rocks.

21. *Plagiothecium Donianum*, *Smith.*—On shaded ground.

22. *Hypnum gracillimum*, *Hisch.*—In a dark cavern.

23. *Hypnum uncinatum*, *Hedw.*—Common on hillsides.

24. *Hypnum fluviatile*, Swtz.—Not rare.
 25. *Hypnum frigidum*, C. Müll.—Growing with *Bryum Warneum*.
 26. *Hypnum Lechleri*, C. Müll.—On low ground.
 27. *Hypnum fluitans*, Linn.—In fresh water and among bogs.
 28. *Hypnum riparium*, Linn.—In wet places.

§ 50. *Preissia commutata*.—I found yesterday in the Panama Ravine, growing on the rock-bottom of the creek, a new liverwort, *Preissia commutata*, said in Sullivan's Manual to grow at Lake Superior and Niagara Falls, the only two habitats hitherto known in this country. Male and female, fruit and summit-buds for new growths, were all present.

PANAMA, N. Y., Sept. 16th.

EDWARD S. BURGESS.

§ 51. *Closing of Flowers at Night*.—The tendency of many flowers to open only in sunlight, and to close at night, is a fact familiar enough, especially in the case of many *Compositæ*. It would be interesting, however, to obtain some more definite data in regard to this subject, than we ordinarily possess. I am not aware whether it has ever been observed that the "Sow-thistle," *Sonchus oleraceus*, is a marked instance of this tendency; but so it is. In the grounds of the Hathorn Spring, at Saratoga, there is a group of these plants. During a recent sojourn in that place, I was wont to visit this spring, for a drink, early in the morning and pretty late in the evening. While the plants always attracted me in the morning, by their numerous heads of delicate yellow flowers, at night not a flower could be found—all being tightly closed. When once I had noticed this fact, I looked day after day, with care; but the result was invariably the same. I regret that I did not find opportunity to ascertain at what hour the closing begins.

D. S. M.

§ 52. *Field Days of the Club*.—Among the interesting plants observed on the field days of this season the following may be mentioned: At New Durham, along the R. R. track: *Frangula Caroliniana*; among the rocks on the hill, *Silene inflata*, *Iris Virginica*. At the Homestead station of the Northern R. R. of N. J.: *Diodia teres*, *Glyceria obtusa*. At W. Hoboken: *Ranunculus alismaefolius*. At Guttenberg: *Coronilla varia*, first detected by Mr. Wilber; *Fragaria Indica*. At Weehawken: *Chenopodium glaucum*, which seems to be more common than *C. Botrys*; *Eupatorium sessilifolium*, detected by Mr. W. H. Rudkin; *Melissa officinalis*, *Gymnostichium Hystrix*. At Hoboken: *Echinosperrum Lappula*. This plant which is new to our district, was detected by Mr. A. Brown. Its curious mouse-like odor was pointed out by Mr. Rudkin. At Silver Lake, Staten Island: *Melanthium Virginicum*. At Woodside, L. I.: *Geranium pusillum*. The station for this plant was visited, and though it used to be abundant, but two or three small specimens were found. At East Williamsburgh: *Scirpus lineatus*; *Galingsoga parviflora*, which is becoming common in the court-yards of Brooklyn, New York, and the neighboring towns of New Jersey. In the grounds of the U. S. Marine Hospital it is very abundant. The *Typha angustifolia* growing here has thick spikes and rather broad leaves, and seems to